User Manual

1907 / 1913 / 2007 / 2013 Series Models

ANSCHÜTZ®

DIE MEISTER MACHER

Issue 06/2009

Contents

1 Components/Terminology 4

2 Introduction 5

3 Key to Symbols 5
- 3.1 General instructions 5
- 3.2 Safety instructions 5

4 General handling of firearms 6
- 4.1 Important basics 6
- 4.2 Shooting 7
- 4.3 Maintenance 8
- 4.4 Transport 8
- 4.5 Storage 8
- 4.6 Hearing and eye protection 8

5 Legal 8

6 Intended use 8

7 Liability 9

8 Assembly and attaching the barrelled action .. 9

9 Barrel fixing 11

10 Loading/unloading 11
- 10.1 Loading 11
- 10.2 Unloading 12

11 Safety catch 13
- 11.1 Engaging the safety catch 13
- 11.2 Releasing the safety catch 14

12 Removing/inserting the bolt 14
- 12.1 Removing 14
- 12.2 Inserting 15

13 Dismantling/assembling the bolt 15
- 13.1 Dismantling the bolt 15
- 13.2 Assembling the bolt 16

14 Trigger 17

15 Dry firing device 21

16 Stock adjustment 22
- 16.1 Grip adjustment on the Precise 22
- 16.2 Setting the cheek piece on the Precise 22
- 16.3 Hook butt plate setting 23
- 16.4 Hook butt plate 23

17 Optical sights/rear sight (option) 24
- 17.1 Mounting 24
- 17.2 Elevation and windage adjustment 24
- 17.3 Zero adjustment 24

18 Maintenance/cleaning..... 24
18.1 General 24
18.2 Cleaning the barrel..... 26
18.3 Maintenance intervals 26
18.4 Maintenance of the muzzle tube 27
18.5 Trigger maintenance 27
18.6 Maintenance of the optical sights..... 27

19 Troubleshooting..... 28

20 Technical data..... 28

21 Disposal 28

22 Miscellaneous 29

23 Guarantee 29

1 Components/Terminology

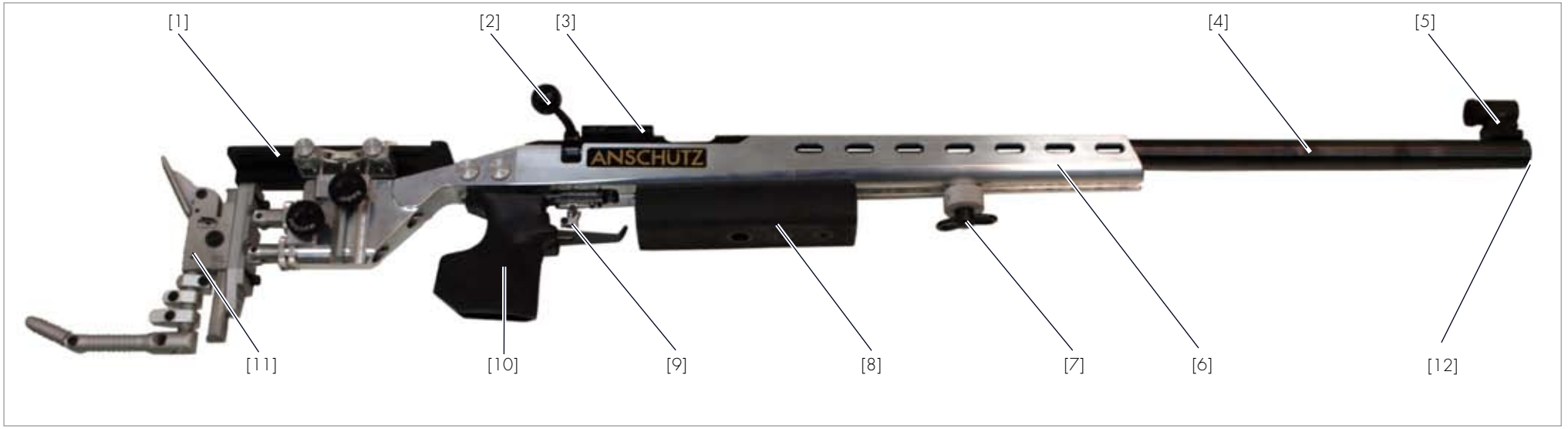

Fig.1 Overview

[1]	Cheek piece	[7]	Hand stop
[2]	Bolt	[8]	Forend raiser block
[3]	Receiver	[9]	Trigger
[4]	System (barrel)	[10]	Grip
[5]	Front sight	[11]	Hook butt plate
[6]	Stock	[12]	Muzzle

2 Introduction

Dear ANSCHÜTZ Customer,

Thank you for choosing an ANSCHÜTZ product. Many spectacular sporting successes have been achieved by marksmen, olympians and shooters in world and European championships using ANSCHÜTZ sporting rifles. ANSCHÜTZ hunting and sporting rifles are highly reputed as a result of their well-engineered design, workmanship and outstanding shooting performance. Quality and precision are a part of our tradition, and have grown as a result of our experience since 1856.

We manufacture the famous ANSCHÜTZ small-bore match rifles, match air rifles and match air pistols; Small bore sports rifles; hunting and closed season rifles of various calibres; single-shot and repeaters; Flobert rifles, and also silhouette rifles and "varmint" guns.

We wish you much pleasure and sporting success with your new ANSCHÜTZ product.

Your ANSCHÜTZ team

3 Key to Symbols

In this user manual, the following symbols are used to distinguish between general information and particularly important information:

3.1 General instructions

▶ is the symbol for an instruction

✓ shows the desired result

• is the symbol for a list item

☞ is the symbol for a possible handling consequence

3.2 Safety instructions

⚠ *identifies a safety instruction*

NOTE!

An instruction indicating a specific course of action.

CAUTION!

Indicates a hazardous situation that can lead to minor physical injury or material damage.

WARNING!

Indicates a hazardous situation that can lead to serious physical injury or death.

4 General handling of firearms

Firearms are dangerous objects requiring the utmost care in their storage and use. The following safety and warning instructions must be observed without exception!

NOTE!

The firearms legislation of the relevant country is definitive and must be complied with.

4.1 Important basics

NOTE!

The use of firearms while under the influence of drugs, alcohol or medication is not permitted.

Vision, dexterity and judgement can all be adversely affected.

A good physical and mental constitution is a prerequisite for using a firearm.

⚠ *A firearm must only ever be used for its designated purpose.*

⚠ *Firearms owners are responsible for ensuring that their firearm is at no time, and especially when absent, within reach of or accessible to children or other unauthorised persons.*

⚠ *Firearms must not be handed over to unauthorised persons.*

⚠ *Modifications to the rifle and the use of non-genuine ANSCHÜTZ accessories can lead to malfunctions.*

⚠ *Serious or life-threatening injuries and damage can be caused by the use of incorrect ammunition, by contamination in the barrel or by incorrect cartridge components.*

⚠ *Weapons modified in a way that could affect safety must not be used. If a fault or malfunction is detected, the weapon must be unloaded and taken to an authorised gunsmith for repair.*

⚠ *In the event of external effects (e.g. corrosion, being dropped, etc.), the weapon must be checked by an authorised gunsmith.*

⚠ *A weapon must always be treated with the utmost care and be protected from accidental damage.*

4.2 Shooting

WARNING!

Danger to life and cause of material damage!

Aiming the rifle at people and objects.

- ➤ When the rifle is not in use, keep the muzzle pointing in a safe direction.
- ➤ The muzzle of a firearm must never be held in a direction where it can can cause damage or endanger life.

WARNING!

Malfunction when shooting!

Shot not discharged after trigger pulled.

- ➤ Do not look down into the muzzle.
- ➤ Keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing in a safe direction.
- ➤ Unload the firearm.
- ➤ Remove residues from the barrel.

- ⚠ *Any firearm must be treated as if it were loaded.*
- ⚠ *Never pick up a firearm by the trigger.*
- ⚠ *Shooting galleries must be adequately ventilated.*
- ⚠ *Any bullet trap in the shooting gallery must be completely safe and visible.*
- ⚠ *No persons may stand in the vicinity of the target during a shoot.*
- ⚠ *Firearms should not be used when visibility is poor.*
- ⚠ *Do not shoot into the air, at hard or smooth surfaces, at water or at targets on the horizon.*
- ⚠ *Do not shoot at targets if the shot could ricochet or be deflected in a dangerous manner.*
- ⚠ *To prevent accidents or damage to your rifle, never discharge a shot with the muzzle held under water or up against materials or objects.*
- ⚠ *Only shoot using the calibre specified on the barrel of the rifle.*
- ⚠ *Only new, clean, factory-charged ammunition of the calibre permitted for the rifle may be used.*
- ⚠ *The ammunition must conform to the specifications of the C.I.P.*
- ⚠ *Only ever load the rifle immediately before use.*
- ⚠ *Life-threatening injuries and material damage can be caused by the use of incorrect ammunition, contamination in the barrel or by incorrect cartridge components.*
- ⚠ *Only original ANSCHÜTZ parts may be used.*

4.3 Maintenance

⚠ *Make certain that the firearm is unloaded before and after use, and during maintenance and cleaning work.*

4.4 Transport

⚠ *Firearms may only be transported in an unloaded condition and in locked containers.*

⚠ *Only transport firearms in a clean, dry condition.*

4.5 Storage

⚠ *Firearms that are not in use must be kept in a secure place under lock and key.*

⚠ *Firearms must always be stored in an unloaded and uncocked condition.*

⚠ *Ammunition must be kept in a separate place under lock and key.*

4.6 Hearing and eye protection

NOTE!

For your own safety, approved hearing and eye protection should be used when shooting!
Shooting without safety equipment can result in damage to your hearing and sight.

5 Legal

NOTE!

The applicable firearms legislation, regulations and provisions for the relevant country, and also the safety rules of the hunting and sporting organisations must be observed.

6 Intended use

The ANSCHÜTZ 1913 small-bore match rifle is a target rifle. It must only be used on shooting ranges (for sporting disciplines) and may only be used by persons who hold the appropriate firearms certificate.

The use is subject exclusively to the "General Technical Regulations" for all shooting sports disciplines of the INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION (ISSF), Bavariaring 21, 80336 München, Germany or the regulations of the INTERNATIONAL BIATHLON UNION, Peregrinstrasse 14, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria, E-Mail: biathlon@ibu.at.

NOTE!

A firearm must only ever be used for its designated purpose.

7 Liability

ANSCHÜTZ will accept no liability or claims for compensation for damage of any kind arising from:

- failure to comply with the instructions in this user manual,
- improper treatment or repair,
- use of non-original ANSCHÜTZ parts,
- incorrect handling or care,
- negligence,
- removal of the sealing lacquer,
- unauthorised tampering or
- transport damage.

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CAUTION!

Modifications to or tampering with the rifle or its parts are forbidden and may possibly infringe the guarantee conditions.
Alterations of this kind can have an adverse effect on the safe use of the product and lead to accidents that endanger life and limb. In such cases the guarantee is automatically void.

⚠ *The rifle must be examined for any changes on each occasion before use.*

8 Assembly and attaching the barrelled action

NOTE!

The stock and the barrelled action are packed separately on certain models for safety reasons and will have to be assembled.

▶ Wipe off any excess oil from the surface of the barrelled action.

▶ Have the bedding screws [a] to hand.

▶ Insert the action in a cocked state (a cocked action can be identified by a red-ringed indicator pin projecting to the rear).

▶ Lay the barrelled action [4] in the milled-out channel in the stock [6] (see Fig. 2).

NOTE!

The abutment mounted at right angles in the stock must be placed in the milled slot provided for the purpose in the base of the breech case.
The abutment must, however, not be in contact with the base of the breech case.

▶ Screw all the bedding screws [a] in and tighten alternately and evenly (first tighten all screws lightly, then tighten the front ones and then the back ones (looking towards the muzzle).

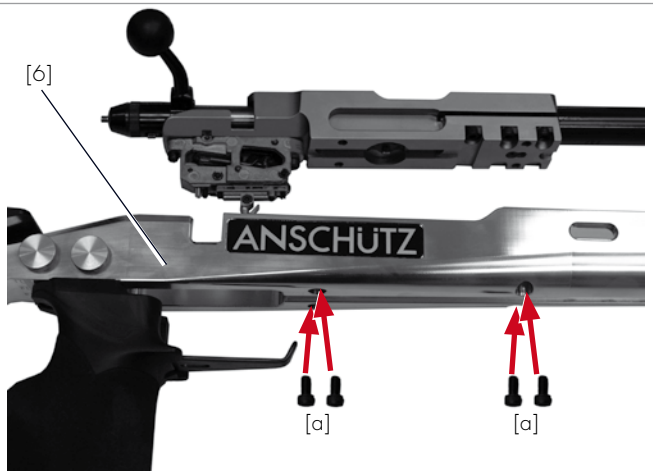

Fig.2 Attaching the barrelled action

▶ Run the cleaning wick through the barrel from the chamber towards the muzzle several times.

NOTE!

For correct tightening of the bedding screws [a], ANSCHÜTZ recommends the use of a torque wrench Model 4405 (ordering number 7006180), which should be set to 5 Nm with wooden stocks and to 6 Nm with aluminium stocks.
A palpable and audible clicking indicates that the set value has been reached.

NOTE!

Settling of the stock wood can occur after the initial assembly of the barrelled action. ANSCHÜTZ therefore recommends loosening the action screws [a] after a time and tightening them again in accordance with Chapter 8.

⚠ *The attachment of the barrelled action must be checked each time before shooting to ensure that it is secure.*

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of a loaded, unsecured rifle.

➤ Keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing in a safe direction.
➤ Engage the safety catch after loading the rifle.

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of inattentiveness while engaging the safety catch or as a result of possible malfunctions after securing.

➤ Even when the safety catch is engaged, the muzzle of a firearm must never be held in a direction where it can can cause damage or endanger life.

9 Barrel fixing

CAUTION!

The screws for barrel fixing on 20 series rifles must not be released!
If a barrel needs to be replaced, this may only be done by ANSCHÜTZ. All liability and guarantees are rendered invalid if the sealing lacquer is damaged.

10 Loading/unloading

10.1 Loading

▶ Open the breech [2] (pull back in the direction of the arrow to the end stop).

Fig.3 Opening the breech

▶ Carefully slide the cartridge (with the bullet facing forwards) into the chamber in the barrel (the bullet must not be damaged).

CAUTION!

Malfunction and danger of injury!

Use of non-permitted ammunition and foreign objects.

➤ Use only the calibre permitted for use with the firearm.

▶ Close the breech [2] (slide up to the stop in the direction of the arrow and push the bolt handle downwards).

Fig.4 Closing the breech

✓ The rifle is now ready to shoot (loaded and cocked).

NOTE!

The cartridge is inserted into the barrel and the firing pin is cocked by closing the breech.

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of a loaded, unsecured rifle.

➤ Keep the muzzle of the firearm pointing in a safe direction.

➤ Engage the safety catch after loading the rifle.

10.2 Unloading

▶ Open the breech [2] (move the bolt handle upwards counterclockwise and then pull back in the direction of the arrow).

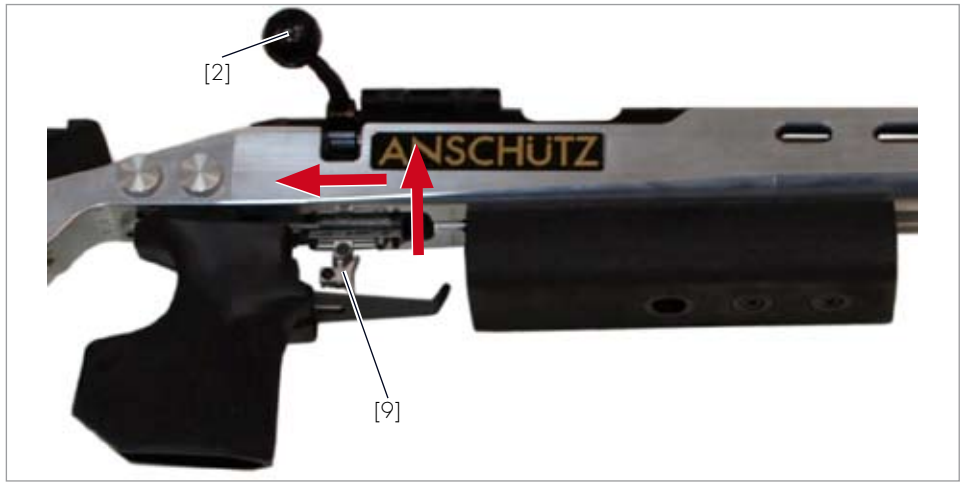

Fig.5 Opening the breech

NOTE!

Any cartridge that is still in the chamber will be ejected.

▶ Close the breech [2] (slide up to the stop in the direction of the arrow and push the bolt handle downwards).

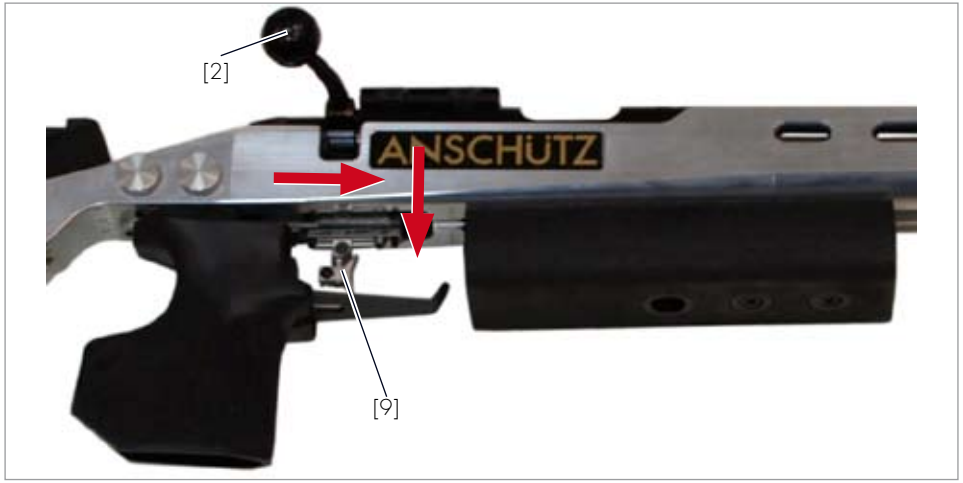

Fig.6 Closing the breech

▶ Pull the trigger [9].

✓ The rifle is unloaded and uncocked.

11 Engaging/releasing the safety catch

NOTE!

The safety catch can only be engaged/released when the rifle is cocked. The following describes the general procedure "releasing / setting the safety catch".

11.1 Engaging the safety catch

▶ Push the safety catch [x] to the rear (in the direction of the arrow) ("S" is visible).

Fig.7 Safety catch "Safe"

✓ The rifle is cocked and the safety catch is engaged.

11.2 Releasing the safety catch

▶ Push the safety catch [x] forwards (in the direction of the arrow) ("F" is visible).

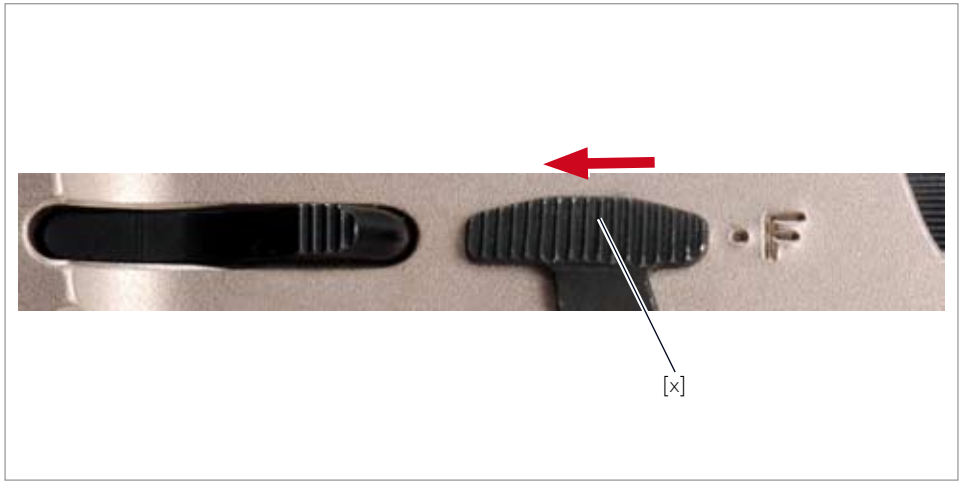

Fig.8 Safety catch "Ready to Fire"

✓ The rifle is cocked and the safety catch is released.

12 Removing/inserting the bolt

12.1 Removing

▶ Press the bolt release lever [z] and simultaneously pull the bolt [2] out of the receiver [3].

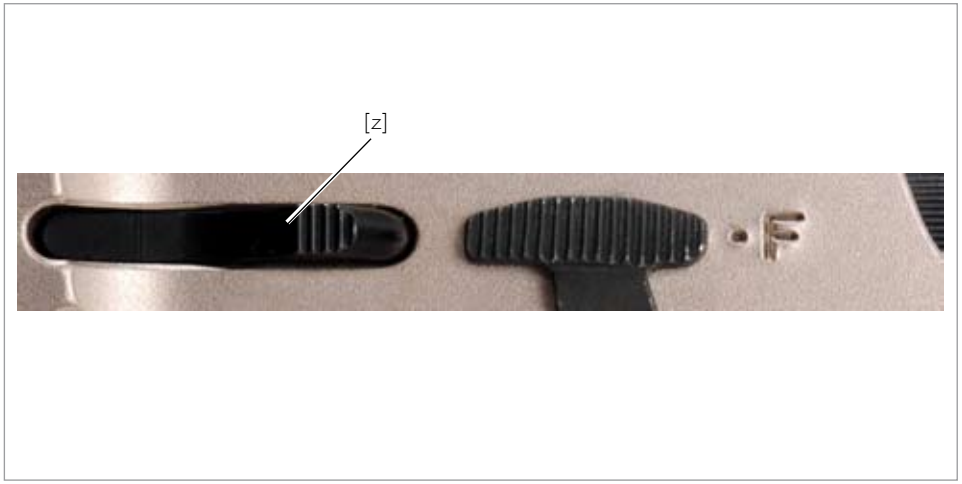

Fig. 9 Releasing lever

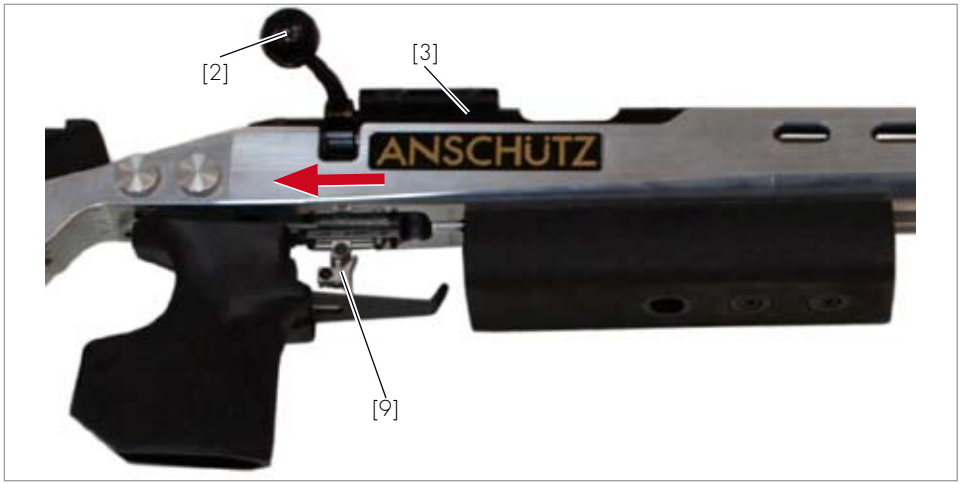

Fig.10 Removing the bolt

12.2 Inserting

- ▶ Cock the bolt [2] (see Chapter 13.2).
- ▶ Insert the bolt 2 (guide slot pointing downwards) into the receiver up to the stop, whilst holding the releasing lever (z) down.
- ▶ The releasing lever will click in place automatically.

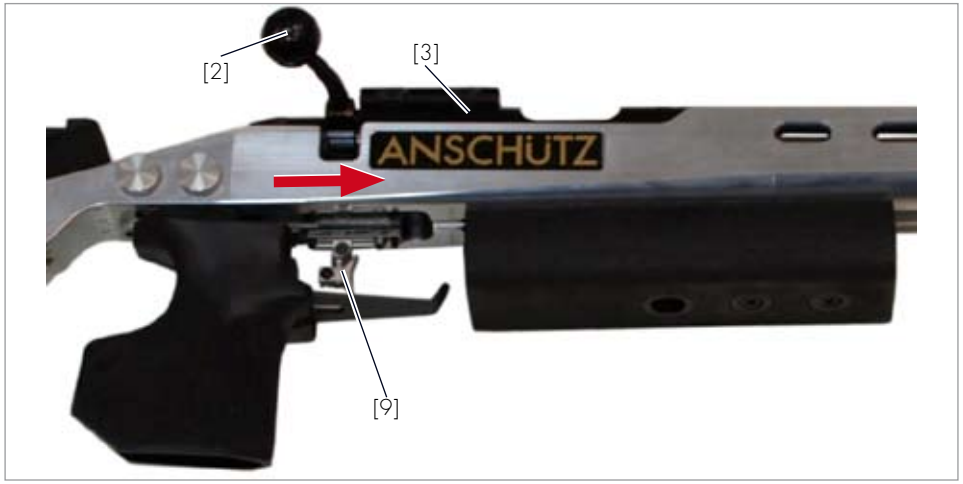

Fig.11 Inserting the bolt

- ✓ The bolt is inserted.

NOTE!

The bolt [2] can only be pushed into the receiver [3] when it is cocked.

13 Dismantling/assembling the bolt

13.1 Dismantling the bolt

- ▶ Remove the bolt [2] (see Chapter 12.1).
- ▶ Uncock the bolt [2] (turn the bolt handle [g] clockwise in the direction of the arrow).
- ✓ The indicator pin [c] which protrudes in the cocked state retracts completely into the bolt.

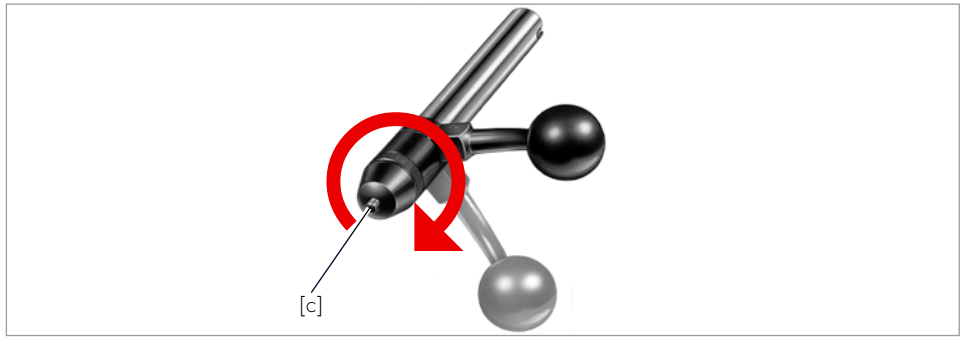

Fig. 12 Indicator pin

- ▶ Unscrew the rear cap [a].

NOTE!

A "ratchet noise" can be heard during the first few rotations.

- ☞ All the other bolt parts can be removed in sequence.
- ▶ Slide the front spring support back to the stop and turn slightly to the right or left (approx. $^{1}/_{4}$ turn).

✓ The front spring support, together with the compression spring, can be pulled off to the front from the firing pin [f].

▶ Pull out the firing pin with compression spring [f].

✓ The bolt [2] is now dismantled and can be cleaned.

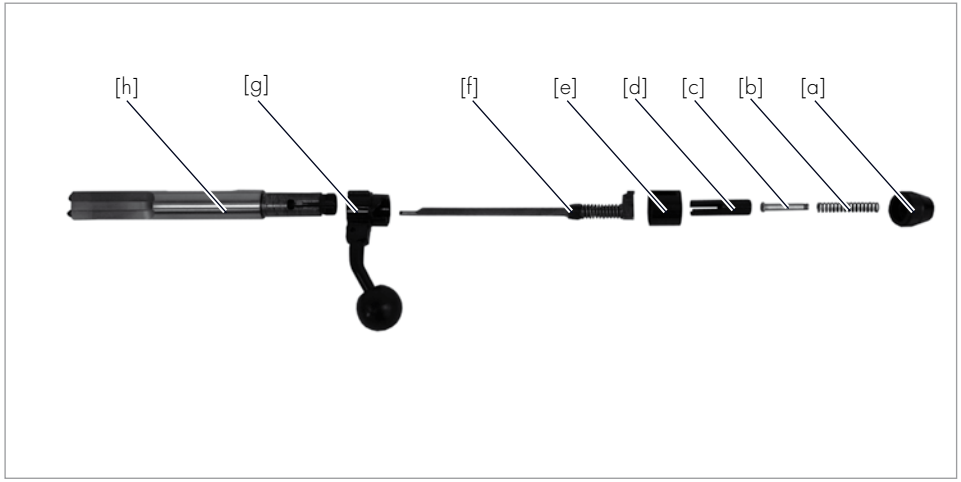

Fig.13 Dismantled bolt

Key to illustration

a	*Cap*
b	*Compression spring*
c	*Indicator pin*
d	*Rear spring support*
e	*Cover sleeve*
f	*Firing pin with compression spring*
g	*Bolt handle*
h	*Chamber*

13.2 Assembling the bolt

▶ First slide the compression spring for the firing pin [f] over the firing pin [f], followed by the front spring support.

▶ Slide the front spring support back to the stop and turn slightly to the right or left (approx. $^{1}/_{4}$ turn). Then allow to click in place.

▶ Hold the chamber [h] vertically.

▶ Place the bolt handle [g] on to the end of the chamber and rotate with respect to each other (the lowest point of the sloping cocking cam on the bolt handle [g] and the longitudinal slot of the end of the chamber must be in line).

▶ Insert the complete firing pin with compression spring [f] and the front spring support, point first, into the chamber [h] so that its lug penetrates into the longitudinal slot.

▶ Place the cover sleeve [e] and rear spring support [d] (slot openings must face forwards) on to the rear end of the chamber (the lugs on these parts which face inwards or outwards must engage with the longitudinal slot on the chamber [h]).

▶ Insert the indicator pin [c] and compression spring [b].

▶ Screw cap [a] in position.

NOTE!

Before inserting the assembled bolt in the receiver, the bolt must be cocked again by twisting the bolt handle [g] against the chamber [h] in a counter-clockwise direction.

14 Trigger

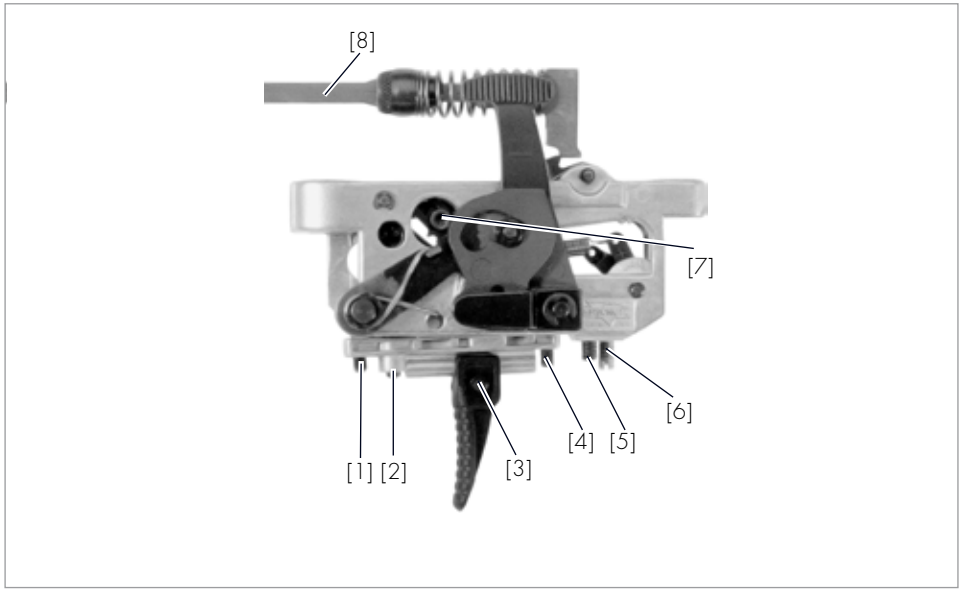

Fig.14 Trigger

Key to illustration

1	*First stage adjusting screw*
2	*Second stage adjusting screw*
3	*Trigger blade*
4	*Trigger stop adjusting screw*
5	*First stage pull adjusting screw*
6	*Trigger weight adjusting screw*
7	*Trigger cam*
8	*Firing pin*

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Danger to life from loaded firearm.

➤ Make sure that the rifle is unloaded when carrying out alignment and adjustment procedures.

CAUTION!

Physical damage!

Damage to the trigger caused by the breech not being open when the trigger is changed.

➤ Open the breech when changing the trigger.

1 Trigger weight

Adjusting the trigger weight by means of adjusting screw [6]:

- turn clockwise = trigger weight is increased (+)
- turn anticlockwise = trigger weight is reduced (-)

The trigger and first stage weights are mechanically interdependent. Any adjustment always results in a small concurrent change in the trigger or first stage weight.

Moving the trigger cam

- lowest setting of the cam = least trigger weight
- highest setting of the cam = highest trigger weight

NOTE!

A 2 mm Allen key and maybe tweezers will be needed to adjust the trigger cam.

- turn anticlockwise = loosen fixing screw
- turn clockwise = tighten fixing screw

After the trigger cam has been moved it will be necessary to check the sear engagement (according to the subsection "Sear engagement") and readjust it if necessary.

Fine adjustments are made to the trigger and first stage weights by means of adjusting screws [6] (trigger weight) and [5] (first stage weight).

CAUTION!

Physical damage!

Risk of fracturing the clamping screw with too high a torque.

➤ Ensure that the trigger cam is correctly seated.

2 First stage weight (only with two-stage triggers)

Adjusting the first stage weight by means of adjusting screw [5]:

- turn clockwise = first stage weight is increased (+)
- turn anticlockwise = first stage weight is reduced (-)

The trigger and first stage weights are mechanically interdependent. Any adjustment always results in a small concurrent change in the trigger or first stage weight.

3 Sear engagement

The sear engagement denotes the travel from the second stage to the release of the trigger.

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Unintentional discharge as a result of too short a sear engagement and/or too low a trigger weight.

➤ Do not set the sear engagement too short.
➤ Do not set the trigger weight too low.
➤ Do not subject loaded and unsecured rifles to impact and do not use force to close the breech.

Adjusting the sear engagement on a two-stage trigger by means of adjusting screw [2]:

- turn clockwise = sear engagement is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = sear engagement is lengthened

Setting the optimum sear engagement:

⚠ ***The rifle must be unloaded.***

▶ Cock the rifle and release the trigger (check whether the trigger releases as desired).

If the sear engagement is too long:

There is a short travel from the second stage to the release of the trigger (so-called "pull" or "tug").

▶ After cocking and releasing the trigger, turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise in steps (approx. $^1/_8$ turn each time).

▶ Repeat the procedure until the second stage is no longer perceptible.

▶ Then turn back $^1/_5$ turn anticlockwise.

✓ The optimum sear engagement is now set.

If the sear engagement is too short:

There is no longer any second stage. The trigger releases indefinably without a second stage.

▶ After cocking, turn the adjusting screw [2] at least $^1/_4$ turn anti-clockwise, release the trigger and check whether there is a second stage.

▶ If not, repeat the procedure until there is a perceptible second stage.

▶ As soon as there is a perceptible second stage, proceed according to the subsection "If the sear engagement is too long" to achieve the optimum sear engagement.

To set the sear engagement with a single-stage trigger using adjusting screw [2], see Point 7.

4 First stage travel (with two-stage triggers only)

First stage travel denotes the travel of the trigger blade from the zero position to the second stage.

Setting the first stage travel by means of adjusting screw [1]:

- turn clockwise = first stage travel is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = first stage travel is lengthened

WARNING!

Danger to life!

The first stage travel adjusting screw is set beyond the second stage function.

➤ Never turn the first stage travel adjusting screw beyond the second stage function.

➤ Never remove the first stage travel completely in order to convert the two-stage trigger to a single stage trigger.

5 Trigger stop

The trigger stop denotes the travel from the second stage to the end stop for the trigger blade.

Setting the trigger stop by means of the trigger stop adjusting screw [4]:

- turn clockwise = trigger stop is shortened
- turn anticlockwise = trigger stop is lengthened

CAUTION!

Malfunction!

Trigger stop adjusting screw has been turned beyond the actuation point (trigger does not actuate).

➤ Do not turn the trigger stop adjusting screw in beyond the actuation point.

6 Moving the trigger blade

Release clamping screw [3]. The trigger blade can both be moved along the guide and also pivoted to the side.

7 Converting a two-stage trigger to a single stage trigger

Adjustments:

- Turn the screw for the first stage travel [1] anticlockwise until the maximum first stage length has been set.
- Cock
- Turn adjusting screw [2] (second stage) anticlockwise until the trigger releases.
- From this setting, turn adjusting screw [2] approx. $^{1}/_{4}$ turn clockwise.

✓ The trigger is now adjusted for single stage; there is no longer any first stage travel.

WARNING!

Danger to life from automatic firing!

Automatically firing shots and malfunctions caused by minimally set trigger weight and too short a sear engagement.

➤ Do not set the trigger weight too low.
➤ Do not set the sear engagement too short.

8 Converting a single stage trigger to a two-stage trigger

- Turn the trigger stop adjusting screw [4] approx. 2 $^{1}/_{2}$ turns anti-clockwise (set the max. trigger stop longer).
- Release the safety catch and cock the rifle.
- Turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise by approx. 2 $^{1}/_{2}$ turns.

✓ The second stage is now perceptible.

⚠ ***To set the optimum sear engagement, the procedure in Chapter 3 ("Setting the optimum sear engagement") must be followed.***

▶ If required, the trigger characteristics can be set to the desired values as follows: first stage travel per Point 4, trigger stop per Point 5, trigger weight per Point 1 and first stage weight per Point 2.

9 Trigger malfunctions caused by misadjustment

Proceed as follows in the event of malfunctions caused by a misadjusted trigger:

▶ The trigger function must be checked after every change.

▶ When the malfunction has been rectified, check the desired trigger characteristic and adjust it again if necessary.

The trigger catches the firing pin but does not fire when pulled:

- Check whether the safety catch is engaged.
- Check that the trigger cam [7] is present and screwed on correctly.
- The trigger stop adjusting screw [4] is screwed in a few turns too far (turn screw [4] anticlockwise by a few turns until the firing pin [8] releases once more when the trigger is pulled).

The trigger does not catch the firing pin:

- Adjusting screw [1] (first stage) is screwed in several turns too far.
- Check that the tension spring is not damaged and is fitted correctly.

The single stage trigger is set too tight:

- Turn adjusting screw [2] clockwise in $^{1}/_{4}$ turn steps until the firing pin [8] is caught.

The catch link return spring is too weak or is defective:

- The trigger must be returned to the factory for repair.

15 Dry firing device

The length of the firing pin is factory-adjusted to ensure that the cartridge detonates reliably. Long periods of dry firing without a cartridge or a case in the chamber can cause damage to the firing pin or the rim of the chamber. For this reason, either a spent cartridge case (replace approx. every 5 shots) or a firing pin for training (1807T-12) should always be used.

With this device, match training can be carried out at any time without the use of ammunition.

The removal of the firing pin is described in Chapter 12 ("Bolt").

16 Stock adjustments

16.1 Grip adjustment on the Precise

After releasing the grip fixing screw [a], the rifle grip can be turned in any direction, can be swung out and can be displaced longitudinally by adjusting the setting screw [b]. Re-tighten the grip fixing screw [a] after adjusting the grip.

Re-tighten the grip fixing screw [a] slightly from time to time since settling can occur.

Fig.15 Grip fixing screw

16.2 Setting the cheek piece on the Precise

- Coarse cheek piece adjustment is carried out by actuating the rotary knob [D1].
- Fine adjustment of the height of the cheek piece is carried out using the setting wheel [G1].
- Axial displacement of the cheek piece is carried out by actuating the screws [H1] and [J1]. The screws can only be released and tightened using a screwdriver.
- The horizontal angle of the cheek piece can be adjusted to suit by actuating the rotary knobs [E1] and [F1].

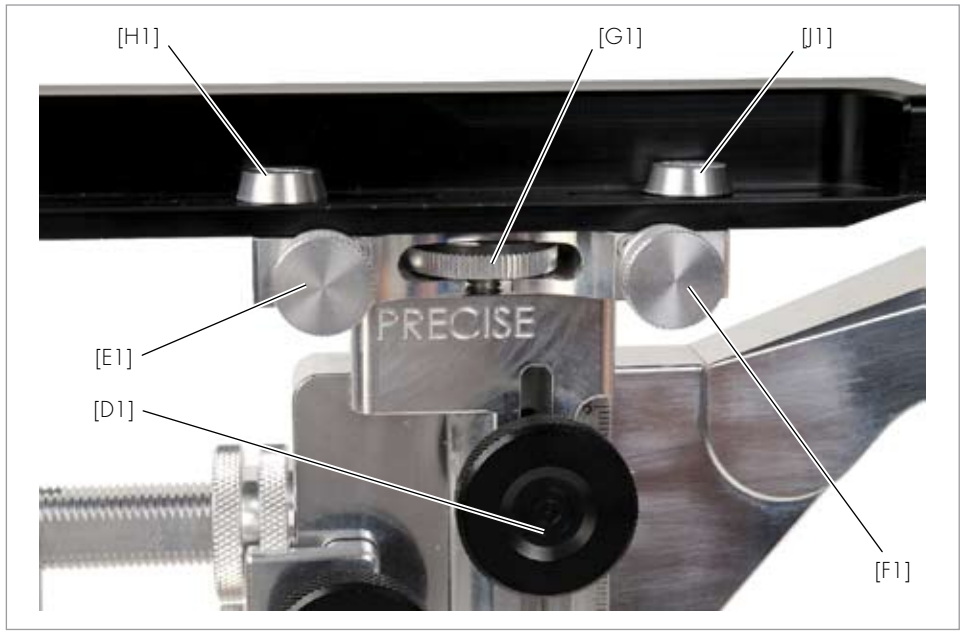

Fig. 16 Cheek piece adjustment possibilities (shown on Model 9003 Precise)

16.3 Hook butt plate setting

- For length adjustment, release the clamping screw [C1] by hand in a counter-clockwise direction until the clamping piece located underneath releases the clamping rings [1] and [2].
- Set the clamping rings to the desired distance.
- To adjust the angle of the buttplate, release the screws [h] and [i] additionally.
- After fine adjustment, the front one of the clamping rings [1] and [2] should be enclosed by the clamping piece.
- The clamping screw [C1] should be closed by turning in the clock-wise direction hand-tight.
- The screws [h] and [i] must be tightened.

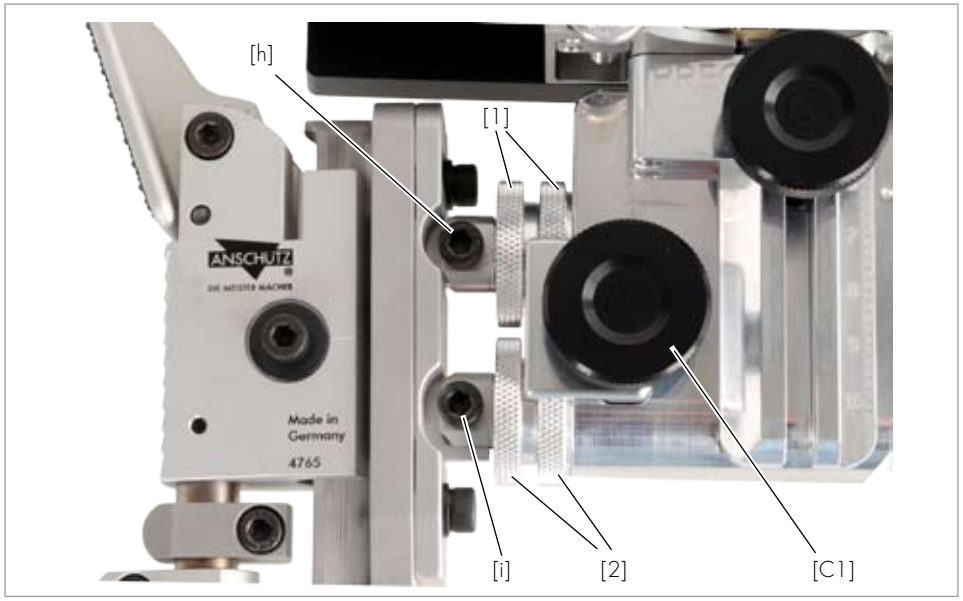

Fig. 17 Butt plate adjustment

16.4 Hook butt plate

The carrier with the precise pillar guide is used to adjust the hook butt plate [11] in length, thus permitting individual adjustment of the stock. The scales make it easy to find the desired settings and to reproduce them rapidly and precisely. The ribbing at the contact point between the hook butt plate [11] and the shoulder prevents the hook butt plate [11] from slipping in the shooting position. The filler pieces of various different lengths with the rotating shoulder cap also provide optimum matching to the shoulder/armpit area. The hook and hook end can be adjusted for height and side.

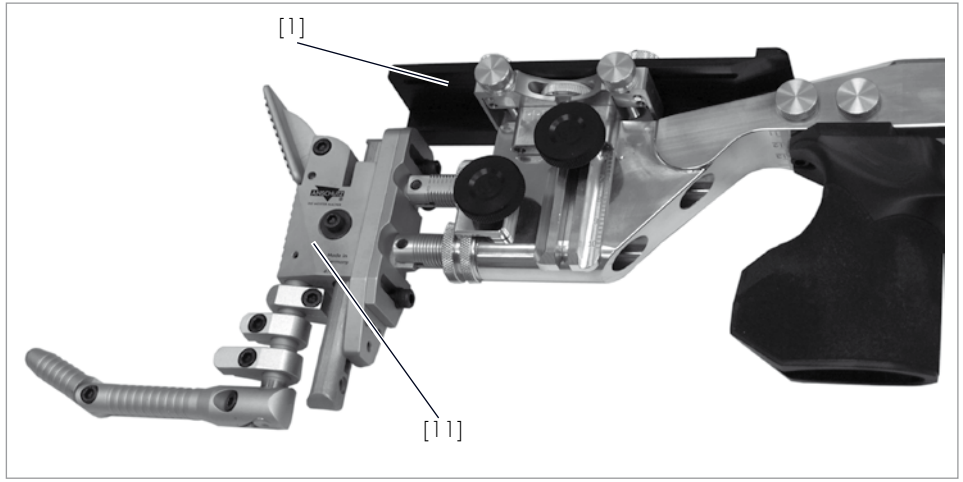

Fig. 18 Cheek piece and hook butt plate adjustment

17 Optical sights/rear sight (option)

NOTE!

Operating and maintenance instructions can be found in the individual manufacturer's documentation.

17.1 Mounting

The rear sight is slid on to the 11 mm wide V-block rails and locked in a suitable position using the 2 clamping screws (just tighten hand-tight).

17.2 Elevation and windage adjustment

The elevation and windage adjusting screws have click stops. The position of the aiming point is moved from click to click.

- Elevation when shooting high = turn rotary knob in "H" direction
- Elevation when shooting low = turn rotary knob in "T" direction
- Windage when shooting to the right = turn rotary knob in "R" direction
- Windage when shooting to the left = turn rotary knob in "L" direction

17.3 Zero adjustment

After the sights have been zeroed, the two adjusting screws should be set to the "0" position.

▶ Release the set screws in the rotary knob.

▶ Position the rotary knobs to "0" on the scale.

▶ Tighten the set screws in the rotary knob hand-tight.

⚠ *The ANSCHÜTZ rear sight is aligned with zero clearance at the factory and does not require further adjustment. For this reason only the elevation and windage screws may be operated.*

⚠ *Do not turn the knobs beyond the stops at the end of the adjustment travel (the pre-tensioned threaded drive can be damaged).*

18 Maintenance/cleaning

18.1 General

WARNING!

Danger to life!

Danger to life from loaded firearm.

➤ Ensure that the rifle is unloaded before use or during maintenance and cleaning work.

CAUTION!

Injury and physical damage!

Danger of injury or material damage as a result of not removing the oil from the barrel and chamber.

➤ Each time before shooting, any oil or foreign objects must be removed from the barrel and chamber.

CAUTION!

Always look out for any changes or damage that may occur to the rifle.

In the event of a change or damage, the rifle must immediately be taken to an authorised gunsmith or sent to ANSCHÜTZ for inspection.

NOTE!

The rifle should be protected from dust, sand, moisture, heat and damaging influences.

NOTE!

A dry cloth is adequate to clean the aluminium stock. Under no circumstances should you use oil.

NOTE!

To reduce the risk of breaking the stock during transport, ANSCHÜTZ recommends separating the barrelled action from the stock, especially during air travel.

NOTE!

After each use of the rifle, apply a thin film of oil to the steel parts and thoroughly clean the barrel.

When the rifle is transported from cold to warm rooms, condensation can form on the metal parts and inside the barrel. If this condensation is not quickly dried off, it can possibly lead to surface rust.

No other aids (felt plugs, non-approved grease, etc.) should be used for cleaning the barrel.

NOTE!

The rifle case / soft case should be cleaned regularly and any dust and fluff removed.

Rifle cases and soft cases should have a smooth, dust-repellent lining.

When not in use, the rifle case / soft case should always be left open to allow moisture to escape. Enclosing a desiccant can reduce the moisture content.

18.2 Cleaning the barrel

If the barrel is only slightly dirty, use a plastic brush to clean it.

▶ Oil the plastic brush lightly and push it through the barrel from the chamber end using a clean cleaning rod.

Fig.19 Plastic brush

If the barrel is very dirty, use a bronze brush together with a suitable barrel cleaner.

NOTE!

Pay attention to the user instructions for the cleaner!

Fig.20 Bronze brush

▶ Pull a woolen swab through the barrel several times to dry it.

NOTE!

It is essential to re-oil the barrel after using ammonia-containing cleaning agents, to avoid the risk of corrosion.

18.3 Maintenance intervals

NOTE!

The stock can be cared for with a special stock care product.

Before shooting

- Carefully remove any oil from the rifle.

⚠ ***The de-oiling of the rifle should be carried out at room temperature, as too many residues can be left in the barrel if it is very cold.***

- Fire around 10 shots to re-establish even shot performance (oil shots).

After shooting

- Allow the firearm to warm up to room temperature with the action open.
- Carefully remove condensate from the outside parts.
- Dismantle the firearm and remove condensate from the individual parts as well.
- Oil the rifle (including the stock) with a suitable gun oil.
- Clean the barrel with a plastic brush and gun oil.

With new rifles (up to 10,000 shots) at 1,000 shot intervals and then at a min. of 5,000 shot intervals

- Clean the barrel from the chamber to the muzzle using a suitable barrel cleaner and a brass brush.

⚠ ***Do not pull the brush backwards and forwards in the barrel.***

- Unscrew the brass brush outside the barrel and carefully pull the cleaning rod back through the barrel.

- Pull the cleaning wicks through the barrel in a dry condition a few times, until the final cleaning wick does not show any appreciable contamination.
- Wipe the rifle (including the stock) with an oily rag.
- Take the rifle to a dealer/gunsmith for inspection.

18.4 Maintenance of the muzzle tube

After each shoot, the powder and moisture residue that gathers in the muzzle tube must be removed, since they can have a negative influence on the shooting performance of the firearm.

▶ Release the muzzle clamping screws.

▶ Pull off the muzzle tube in the direction of shooting.

▶ Clean the unscrewed muzzle tube with cleaning kit 4422 (remove all residues).

▶ Carefully clean the muzzle with a lightly oiled lint-free cloth.

▶ Slide the muzzle tube on (the groove in the tube must engage with the fixing pin on the barrel).

▶ Tighten the clamping screws to a maximum of 5 Nm.

18.5 Trigger maintenance

- Dry the trigger and keep free from dust (the release latches have been greased with long-life grease by ANSCHÜTZ).
- To avoid gumming, adhesion or soiling of the trigger parts, never wash out the inner parts of the trigger with a spray or oil.

⚠ ***No dirt, solvent residues, grease or unsuitable oils must get into the trigger assembly during maintenance of the rifle. ANSCHÜTZ recommends cleaning the rifle on its side or with the stock pointing upwards, which will prevent any adverse effects on the trigger assembly.***

18.6 Maintenance of the optical sights

NOTE!

The ANSCHÜTZ rear sight is a precision unit and consequently requires the utmost care when handling. Intensive care and maintenance guarantee perfect function.

The rear sight must be protected from dust and dirt.

Guides and spindles must not be oiled or greased.

19 Troubleshooting

WARNING!

In the event of malfunctions (e.g. shots not discharged, etc.) the rifle must be unloaded, secured and taken without delay to a specialist dealer / gunsmith or sent to ANSCHÜTZ.

20 Technical data

Weight	*6.5 kg (model-dependent)*
Overall length	*114 - 117 cm (model-dependent)*
Barrel length	*69 cm (model-dependent)*
Rifling	*69 cm (model-dependent)*
Version	*Single loader*
Calibre	*.22 l.r.*
Sighting line	*80 cm (model-dependent)*

NOTE!

The technical data are the same as for Type 1913. Other model data can be obtained at www.anschütz-sport.com.

21 Disposal

The disposal of the rifle must be carried out and certified by a specialist dealer or gunsmith.

22 Miscellaneous

Additional information is available on the Internet at www.anschuetz-sport.com.

News about this and other products can also be obtained by subscribing to the free-of-charge ANSCHÜTZ Newsletter on the internet.

The original group for your rifle at 50 m is affixed to the CD case.

www.anschuetz-sport.com

23 Warranty

<<<<WARRANTY>>>>

After thorough testing of materials and finished parts, this item has passed a rigid final inspection as well as proof testing or test shooting. If, despite these precautions, there is any failure due to defective materials or workmanship (except broken stocks and springs) within two years, the necessary repairs will be carried out without charge, insofar as the item was evidently defective at the time of purchase. No claims under warranty can be accepted if the item has been subjected to improper use or unauthorized repair. The item will be either repaired or replaced at our discretion. Claims for compensation – put forward for any legal cause whatsoever – are excluded. This warranty card – completed and stamped by your dealer – must be returned with the item for repairs.

J.G. Anschütz GmbH & Co. KG • Jagd- und Sportwaffenfabrik
Postfach 1128 • D-89001 Ulm/Germany • www.anschuetz-sport.com

ANSCHÜTZ
DIE MEISTER MACHER

SERIAL-NO.:

DATE:

THIS ITEM WAS BOUGHT FROM:

Stamp and signature of dealer